

himself, but he was going East, and his

"He has grown stout and gray, and he is

rather bald, but he seemed just the same person inside."
"Inside? What a strange girl you are!"
"I mean that his being gray and middle-aged seems an accident. He is young at

"If there is one thing that I dislike more

"If there is one thing that I dishate hote than another, it is your young, middle-aged person." said Letitia. "I have been making my plans for to-morrow night, Deborah is so set she will be sure to oppeporan is so set she will be sure to oppose me, and we will have to use a great deal of tact. I want Frank Hollis to see that we have not stood still while the world has moved, and I am going to borrow Laura Macauley's candlesticks and pink shades."

"Mr Hollis is the most inferreal sort of

pink shades."

"Mr. Hollis is the most informal sort of person," Lucy affirmed. "I don't believe he would care or even notice how the table looked."

"He would take in the general effect. I

"He would take in the general effect. I want quail on toast for tea. Deborah does not care for quail, but they are the proper thing. Laura always has them and I am very fond of quail. We will get haif a dozen, and there will be two left that you and I can have for our dinner the next day. Here comes Deboran. Be sure to back me up, dear."

Deborah stoutly refused to borrow Laura Macauley's candlesticks

Laura Macauley's candlesticks.
"The idea of making a splurge for
Frank Hollis!" she exclaimed. "It is ab-

Frank House.

Letitia had her way in the end, as usual, but it was only after a wearing discussion, and she was obliged to dispatch Lucy to the Macauleys for the can-

diesticks.

When the long-expected hour came and Frank Hollis entered his old friend's house, with the delightful prospect of a whole evening spent in her society, it was Deborah who greeted him, for Letitia had not yet come down. It was a chilly day and all the windows were closed in the cheerful parlor and a fire was burning on the hearth. The room felt close, and Mr. Hollis glanced involuntarily at the thermometer, which stood at 76.

"It is frightfully hot," Deborah observed sympathetically. "I will open the windows wide for a moment. Letitia and I are like Jack Sprat and his wife. She does not like a breath of air, and I feel as if I were going to have an attack of apoplexy without it. Here comes Letitia," she added presently. "Shut the windows, quick, Frank."

For one moment her hair so thickly streaked with gray and her colorless comstreaked with gray and her colorless com-plexion gave him a sharp sense of pain; after that he was ready to admit that she was still a handsome woman. She had the same slender figure, and if the haughty inclination of her head seemed to be more habitual with her than when she was a girl, and the smile to have grown

be more habitual with her than when she was a girl, and the smile to have grown less frequently, it was no less gracious when it came.

"Haven't the windows been opened in this room?" was Letitia's first question. She fixed her eyes on guilty Deborah.

"Only for a minute."

"I feel the dampness. I am sorry to be so troublesome, but I shall have to ask you to put on another stick of wood and to get me my white Chuddah shaw!"

Lucy came in just then, and after a few minutes they went out into the diningroom. Mr. Hollis was struck by the modern air of the table, with the four silver candlesticks and their pink shades, while the lettuce with a French dressing and the quail on toast were an equal surprise to him. He was very hungry, and felt obtusively masculine as he seated himself between Letitia and Deborah, and tried to assume an indifference to food that he did not feel. As the meal proceeded it was evident to the Reverend Francis Hollis that there was to be nothing noteworthy in his conversation with Letitia. lis that there was to be nothing note-worthy in his conversation with Letitia until they were alone. Deborah did most of the talking, and with her ready wit

until they were alone. Deborah did most of the talking, and with her ready wit and piquant figures of speech was always amusing. He wondered she had never impressed him more in the old days.

"Will you have another quail?" Miss Deborah asked him, when a discussion on anti-imperialism had begun to languish. Something in Letitia's expression warned him that Deborah's question had been indiscreet, and that he ought to reply in the negative, but he found himself saying: "I will. I feel very apologetic bringing my man's appetite in among all you laddes."

"Frank, you are a great comfort to me," said Miss Deborah. "I have a man's appetite myself, and quail never satisfies it, but I couldn't ask for cold beef for myself alone. Bridget, please bring in some slices of cold beef for Mr. Hollia and me."

Letitia's face told him plainly that he

some slices of cold beef for Mr. Hollis and me."

Lettita's face told him plainly that he would write himself out of her good books if he helped himself to cold beef; nevertheless he went boldly over to Deborah's side. He remembered one or two occasions in their childhood when he and Deborah had been partners in scrapes long before he had fallen in love with Letitia. Letitia, he remembered, had been rather an aggravating little girl. Frank and Deborah joked merrily and talked of their childhood as they ate the cold beef. He was sure that those candlesticks, with their pink shades, had never emanated from Deborah's brain. Letitia had grown silent. He knew she was displeased with him. Letitia's silence had always been a more formidable weapon than the open anger of other women. How handsome she looked! She had a little color now, and he was beginning to like her gray hair.

When tea was over the sisters slipped

gray hair.

When tea was over the sisters alipped away, one at a time, just as they had done in the old days when there had been twice as many of them, and Francis Hollis found himself alone with Letitia. He longed to get close to her inner self, and to know what the years had brought her, but she continued to keep him at arm's length. He had never feit near her, even when his love was the greatest, but then he had supposed this was because of his inferiority. Now he was puzzled. Those beautiful eyes with their unfathon able expression suggested a deep nature. He ielt that she was too reserved to confide in any one, and that she had passed through childhood and youth to middle age, a solitary figure, asking neither advice nor sympathy.

"Those were the good days," he stated, "I never see a young man just starting out in life that I don't feel a great sense of envy."

out in life that I don't feel a great sense of envy."

"I see no reason to regret youth," said Let'tia, leaning back gracefully and drawing her white shawl about her. "Youth is a time of strain and stress, when we long for the impossible. As we grow older, if we are moderately unselfish, we find our interest centering in other people. Middle age is far more restful time of life."

"You were always reasonable, Letitia. For myself, I would give anything in the world to be young again."

"I can understand feeling so if one has wasted one's opportunities, but when people have done useful work in the world and have as little to regret as you and I have, why is not one period of life as satisfying as another?"

Continued on Page Six.



BY REV. WILLIAM RADER.

THE GOSPEL OF JUDAS ISCARIOT: By
Aaron Dwight Baldwin, 12mo., 450 pages,
cloth, \$1 50. Jamieson-Higgins Company,
Chicago.

TUDAS ISCARIOT has been the subject of much adverse criticism. He has been called traitor, and in paintings and history is described as a wicked monster. In the book by Aaron Dwight Baldwin he is given an opportunity to defend himself and tell his own story. The story con-cerns his part in the trial and crucifixion of Christ, and is certainly remarkable as a study in psychology of the gospels and of the origin of Christianity. The line of defense is unique and original. Judas makes Annas, the high priest, appear in the light which tradition has thrown around Judas. He defends himself on the ground of his belief in the book well worth reading. There is a short divine mission and nature of the Lord, introduction by President Jordan. whom he brings before the Sanhedrim rather than before individuals, hoping by such an investigation the Lord would peedily be exonerated from the charges brought against him. He thought justice could be had in the Sanhedrim rather in in the Roman courts. His motive was a profound belief in Jesus Christ as the Messiah. He was so convinced of concluded there would be little difficulty in his ability to clear himself of any charges that were brought against him as an impostor and blasphemer. Therefore, the defense is based primarily on Judas Iscariot's faith in him whom he is supposed to have betrayed. The other point in the defense has to do with the eternal decrees of God, from which Judas ould not very well escape. It is evident that the author, Mr. Baldwin, is somewhat of a Calvinist in that he emphasizes the necessity of Judas bringing his Masthe necessity of Judas bringing his and terr to the courts. Judas is made to say, entific investigation rather than with the for example, "This, then, in brief, is my heat and excitement of a war of words or defense: The Master called, ordained, empowered, trusted and loved me as he would not have done a thief and traitor.

To the reader who wishes a strong, bracing tonic to tone up the weakened to the heat and traitor.

After my designation by the sop-in it-self a work of hospitality and love-he

treated me in no manner differently than he did his other immediate disciples, who were surely falthful unto the end. Well knowing my design; he made no effort to

restrain me from carrying it into effect,

even bidding me to do my work quickly; neither did he, in any manner, strive to

neither did ne, in any manner, and avoid arrest and subsequent conviction, as decreed in the beginning. My task, foretold by God's holy prophets, formed a necessary part of the inscrutable, divine plan for the enlightenment and re-

demption of mankind, and the circum-

stance that I acted understandingly does not make me a traitor and a murderer." The story is supposed to be told by Judas Iscariot himself, and his explanation of certain scriptural situations, for example, the death of Lazarus, the anointing in Bethany and the crucifixion and resurrection, is certainly adroit. He concludes his account of the breaking of the box of ointment on the Master's feet by Mary, whom he criticized for extrava-gance, and of whom Jesus said, "She hath done what she could," with these words:
"When my life is ended and I feel within me that it is not to be long drawn out, may the Master on his white throne in his heavenly kingdom say as much to me and my wildest, ambitious dream will become a reality." It would appear from the concluding chapter of the book, which ends with the death of Judas, as recorded in the first chapter of Acts, that this dream was realized. This is in every respect a remarkable work, remarkable in design and execution. In its descriptive power it is to be likened to Ben Hur. While the conclusions are contrary to While the conclusions are contrary to the popular beliefs entertained in the

far-fetched in the deductions of Mr. the last page. They are in no way essen-

'he first part of "The Gospel of Judas Iscariot" will be published in next Sunday's Call.

JESUS THE JEW, AND OTHER ADDRESS-ES: By Harris Weinstock. Funk & Wag-nalls, New York.

Mr. Weinstock is well known in Cali-fornia for his liberal Jewish opinions. While these addresses contain much that is excellent in thought and expression, they are confessedly Jewish in tone. Contrary to the example of rabbis, Mr. Weinstock exalts "Jesus the Jew," and urges Jews to be thankful "that there was a Jesus and a Paul." He claims that through these characters "the mission of the Jew is being better fulfilled, and his teachings are being spread to the re-motest nooks and corners of the world motest nooks and corners of the world by Christianity, a religion by which millions have been and still are quickened and inspired." It is, inoced, a generous spirit on the part of the Jew to claim Jesus and the Christianity of Jesus as a million of the fine spirit on the part of the Jew to claim Jesus and the Christianity of Jesus as a eans of spreading the truth of Juda-

"Jew and Christian should continue to seek out the many beliefs they have common and to join hands in working together for humanity.

Gentiles, and not altogether at variance with progressive Judalsm
In the other addresses the distinctive Jewish tone is manifest. While Mr. Weinstock urges liberality he is always careful other words, he does not surrender an iota of the historic faith. On the con- reason is the revelation of Scripture. trary, he advises his brethren not to intermarry with Christians, defends the Jew's place in commerce and trade and speaks of the Messiah to come as a coming day of peace and good will. Weinstock is neither a consistent Jew nor an orthodox Christian His addresses are modern in thought, ancient in faith, liberal in conclusions, but definite neither from the standpoint of Jew or Christian.

The style is clear and clean, and the

THE GORDIAN KNOT, OR THE PROBLEM WHICH BAFFLES INFIDELITY: By Arthur T. Pierson. 3%x6½ in cloth, 265 p. p., 60 cents net; by mail 65 cents. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

Dr. Pierson is a well-known preacher, a student of missions, a conservative in theology and an optimist in faith. The problems discussed in this volume are not will be read with profit by a large number of people w..o give themselves to the investigation of knotty doctrinal points in religion. The comprehensive problem of the origin of the universe, and man, his character and des thy, is discussed with courage and sens. Dr. Pierson says: "The purpose of this little treatise is not controversy but candor, not to hinder but to help, not to maintain any position for its own sake but for the sake of the truth and the truth-seeker. The writer would conduct his examination

faith on life in the beginning, life now and the life hereafter, together with a theoretic solution of the whole problem. of life, he will find it in this book.

A VACATION WITH NATURE: By Frank Ge WACATION WITH NATURE: By Frank de Witt Talmage. Price \$1 net, postage 9 cents.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.
There is something about the Talmage Co., New York. Price 80 cents, net.

style which is sui generis. This attractive book is a good example

of the Talmage way of putting things. fallen on the son. The use the author makes of nature is copied from the treatment of nature in the Gospels by Jesus periences and spiritual truths. The aueternal stars, the migratory doves, the protecting eagle and the hunted stag are some of the subjects treated. The general text is taken from "Faust":

Here at the roaring loom of Time I ply,

This is the first book of the young minister, and the occasional bursts of exuber-ant rhetoric may be accounted for on the grounds of a rich youthful imagination The book contains an immense amount of useful information and some of its

rassages are fine bits of good writing. MY TRIP TO THE ORIENT: By J. C. Sim-

mons, D.D., of the Pacific Annual Con

In describing his trip to Oriental lands while the conclusions are contrary to the popular beliefs entertained in the the author says: "I have tried to see church upon Judas, there is nothing silly and to think and to write for myself.

tially related, each being complete in itself, but all together form a striking picture of Russian Jewry. Jews and Gentiles will find this book of more than ordinary interest and profit.

THE DICTUM OF REASON—ON MAN'S IM-MORTALITY OR DIVINE VOICES OUT-SIDE OF THE BIBLE: By Rev. David, Gregg, pastor of Lafayette-avenue Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. E. B. Treat Company, 241 and 243 West Twenty-third street, N. Y.

As a successor of Rev. T. Cuyler, Dr. Gregg has been eminently successful in teaching the fundamentals of the evangelical faith. In taking up this book one naturally expects to find a scriptural treatment of the always fascinating problem of man's immortality. While Dr. Gregg does not confine himself to scriptural authority exclusively, he nevertheless pins his faith to the revelation of the Bible. There are two strong chapters, first, the "Dictum of Reason on Man's Immortality," and second "Divise Velace". Immortality," and second, "Divine Voices Outside of the Bible."

by teaching the fact of man's immortality. He claims that reason precedes the Bible in speaking on man's immortality, and cites as example the old hymns dug up by the spades of the explorers at the ruins of Ur of the Chaldeans, which hymns were old in Abraham's day, "so hymns were old in Abraham's day, so away back there reason had discovered immortality and had formulated it into a thing of worship." He claims that the doctrine of man's immortality is the most arcient doctrine of which we have any knowledge, and that there has been no according to the man's not been a creed. to keep within the Jewish boundary. In age of man when it has not been a creed. In harmony with this primitive faith of

> In the second chapter he discusses the divine voices outside of the Bible. It is here that Dr. Gregg shows the influence of the witness of science in constructing a doctrine of the hereafter. The sciences, he says, "are God's agents for the investigation of things and forces in the universe. They analyze God and man and nature. They question these, they collate facts which their questionselicit and draw deductions from these collated facts; then they particularize their deductions; then out of their deductions they make a creed and out of their creed they make a life."
> It is refreshing to the average reader to see the courage with which this orthodox

minister faces scientific facts. He thinks the time for this fear of science has passed away, and attributes it to the big-otry found among the scientists, which were formerly exclusive in dealing with one another.

There is probably no question more discussed by thoughtful minds than the problem of the immortality of the soul. To those who need a tonic in this faith,

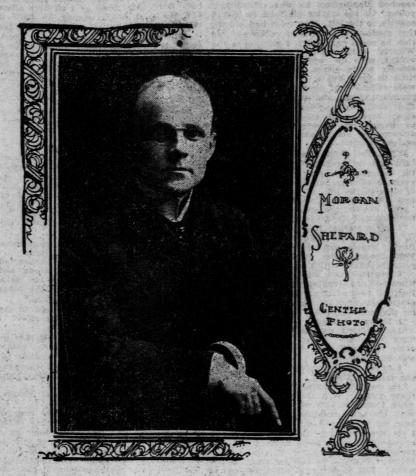
both from the standpoint of Scripture and of reason, I advise the reading of Dr. Gregg's forceful little book. With the Flag in the Channel.

The latest story for boys from the pen of James Barnes, author of "Midshipman Farragut," "Commodore Perry," etc., is "With the Flag in the Channel, or the Adventures of Captain Gustavus Conynham." The wonderful story of adventure at sea which Mr. Batnes tells in this new at sea which Mr. Barnes tells in this new volume will be new to almost all readers, but it is founded upon fact. Captain Conynham was the predecessor of Paul Jones. When Dr. Franklin and Silas Deane of the Marine Committee of 1777 issued the commissions for vessels which were to sail in the capacity of national cruisers, the first commission, dated March 1, 1777, was given to Captain Conyngham. He crossed to the British Chanyngham. He crossed to the British Chan-nel, captured English ships, entered Eng-lish ports in disguise, and his brilliant ex-

The rhetorical mantle of the father has delphia, has just issued a new book of facts, besides—at least there was such a short stories by that popular writer, Cyrus prize, though just what happened to it no Townsend Brady. The book is very hand-one knows. (Price \$1.50.) Townsend Brady. The book is very hand-somely bound and its illustrations represent the work of five well-known illustrators-Christy, Leyendecker, Glackens, Parkhurst and Crawford. The new volume shows Dr. Brady's work in different fields, and there is a sparkle and charm-individual to each part of it. Those who were interested in "For the Freedom of were interested in "For the Freedom of the Sea" and "The Grip of Honor" will find the same salt water flavor in the novel "Woven With the Ship," and a delicate love story besides, with a climax of tragic intensity. This is a sea story without any sea, a war story without any s best "When Blades Are Out and Love's Afield," a novel of revolutionary days, by Dr. Brady, which has had a large sale, will find much to their taste in the dashing "Story of Oklahoma." For those who have been stirred by the thrilling "Border Fights and Fighters" there is just the right sort of reading in "With Great Dr. Brady himself says that "The Final

> him than anything he ever wrote. He never did a more dramatic piece of work.
>
> "The years are many, the years are long," he writes, "since a happy young sailor, fresh from his graduation at the United States Naval Academy, spent some of the pleasantest days of his life in the shadow of the old ship; for there was a ship, just such a one as I have described, and is just such a condition. was a ship, just such a one as I have described, and in just such a condition. There was a white house on the hill, too, and a very old naval officer, who took a great interest in the opening career of the young aspirant who passed so many hours lying on the grass amid the mouldering ways, with the huge bulk of, the ship looming over his head and the sparkling waters of the bay breaking at his feet.

Verses of an Exceptional of them, Phebe's son, divides with the brother the right to the title role of "Nathalle's Chum." (Little, Brown & Co., Boston. Price \$1 20.) Merit by a Californian.



It is a matter for regret that lack of

space prevents us from quoting more ex-

tencively-for this poem, with its dignified

magic he has learned with

Miss Lochinvar.

knows all the workings of the girlish

upon to face life in the home of her rich city cousins, and her unconscious influence in overcoming the petty jealousies and meannesses that make themselves manifest in an artificial society, form the theme that Miss Taggart has used for an intensety symmathetic and interesting

intensely sympathetic and interesting story. While written especially for girls, it contains a lesson for boys. Price \$1 20.

Nathalie's Chum.

limited income and unlimited needs. He finds his best support in his impetuous

So she coaxes him to make a confidante

The McAlister clan, about whom the

have undertaken together.

The experiences of the country

= HE book of verses just published by Morgan Shepard under the title of "The Standard Upheld and Other Verses" breathes more nearly the true spirit of poetry than does the work of any other Californian that has come to our notice this season. Mr. Shepard is not a prolific writer in the present interest but his work and the present interest but his work. stance; but his work makes up in quality what it lacks in quantity. This edition of what it lacks in quantity. This edition of his poems is a modest one of 550 copies, but quite up to the standard of typographical excellence and artistic, binding established by the San Francisco publishers. Elder & Shepard.

The most pretentious poem in the volume is the one that gives its title to the cover, "Shall I Cast Down the Standard of My Lifte?" It begins:

Shali I throw down the Standard of my Life, Ald bend beneath the clutch of circum stance?

Through trembling fingers shall I view the

"There were girls, too, and sanors and soldiers galore across the harbor in the barracks, and back of all the sleepy, deamy, idle, quaint and ancient little town. The story, of course, is only a romance.

"As for the second part of the volume, I have called it 'Veracious Tales' advisedly, for all of these stories are founded upon facts in one way or another. Some of them have been suggested to me by incidents with which I am familiar, because in them I bore a small part."

Those to whom the humor of "Under Tops's and Tents" and the "Missionary Reminiscences" have appealed will find much at which to laugh in "The Extrav-Woven With the Ship.

The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philaof the Nancy Bell," and it is founded on

The Upper Currents.

"The Upper Currents," by the Rev. J. R. Miller, D. D., has just been published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York, Price 65 cents.

This new book by Dr. Miller is full of

cheerful philosophy and words of inspira-tion. The chapters contain straightfor-ward lessons intended to incite braver, stronger, truer living. We live well only when down here on earthly levels we catch the breath of heaven and are im-pelled toward things that are worth while. To be moved only by the lower earthly currents is to miss all that is

There are twenty-two short chapters going to make up the volume, with such suggestive titles as "Catching the Upper Currents," "Transfiguration," "The Ripening of Character," "Things That Last' "The Art of Living With People." Here, as always, Dr. Miller has the hap-

never peak and pine in mourning over the inevitable.

She belongs to an orphan family in New York. The eldest at 26 is suddenly thrust in loco parentis to four young children and confronted with the problem of a Little, Brown & Co., Boston, have just the Green Forest," and it is illustrated with most amusing and artistic pictures by the author. The price of the book is \$1 50, and the idea of the story is con-

young sister.

"You might as well tell me about things, Harry, first as last," she says, "I ought to know about them, and you ought to have somebody to talk them over with and free your mind when they at 50, and the idea of the story is contained in the following:

A fairy of the wood named Red Cap sets out into the world to learn magic, accompanied in his journey by Nightshade, an ill-conditioned elf. They reach the country of the Sun Queen, who promises to teach them magic, but they must be willing to follow her even through author has fire. Red Cap and the Sun Queen disapauthor has written previously, play subordinate parts in the story, and one

Administration of Dependencies.

For the purpose of assisting in an in-telligent comprehension of the relation

of sovereign states to their dependencies, whether acquired by cononization or by conquest, Alpheus H. Show has made a careful study of the historic development of such administration by France, by Great Britain and by the United States. The work has special reference to American colonial problems, and is defined in the subtitle as "A Study of the Evolution of the Federal Empire."

Mr. Snow begins by an inquiry into the meaning and intent of the founders of the republic in embodying in the constitution a clause by which Congress is given power "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States." To that clause he points out the Supreme Court has never yet attached a definite and certain means. out the Supreme Court has never attached a definite and certain me

careful examination of the issues of the American Revolution growing out of the theory and practice of the administration of the American colonies by Great Britain; and also of American, British and European theory and practice in the government of dependencies from the date of the adoption of the constitution down to our own time.

From these investigations he draws the conclusion that a state "is a person, havsonciusion that a state "is a person, naving a body and personality composed of
specific lands and the populations inhabiting them"; that a state "may and does
exercise power over lands and populations which are not and cannot in the
nature of things be a part of the body
ume has been revised by Walter Denniand personality of the state, and that it may be in permanent relationship to these lands and populations of such a kind that it must exercise power over

The fathers of the republic clearly perceived the necessity of conferring upon suggested themselves to Dr. Frieze him-Congress power to establish such govern- self. Changes have been made in the text ment over dependencies which are not parts of the American Union, or state, and consequently put into the constitution the clause referred to. Hence it fol-

strain, its philosophy, its deep thought ex-Mr. Snow goes on to say: "A state and oughly and critically revised in the light its dependencies, in whatever light the of modern Virgilian exegesis. References latter are regarded, constitute according are also included to the leading school pressed in truly poetical vein, is the superior of anything similar that has ever been done in California. The nearest apto the accepted public law of the civilized world an empire. The old conception of an empire as a kingdom composed of kingdoms and of an emperor as a king who rules over other kings, is passing away and in its stead has come the conception of an empire as a state composed. proach to it is "The Man with the Hoe," by Edward Markham. Mr. Shepard may of distinct and often widely separated populations or states, of which one state is the central government or empire. The prince of \$1.30. Both forms are is the central government or empire. The prince of \$1.30. Both forms are is the central government or empire. The prince on very thin opaque paper, thus State so acting—whatever be its inner constitution, whether monarchical, republican federal or unitary—is called the lican, federal or unitary—is: called the imperial state. The study of the administhink. If your heart is attune to the mu-sic of the muse you will find a treat awaiting you in Morgan Shepard's verses. tration of dependencies is in fact therefore the study of the form and 'nature

of the modern empire."

The work constitutes a valuable contri-The work constitutes a valuable contribution to history from a novel point of view. The chapters relating to the administration of the American colonies by the British Government throw a new light upon our early development and are full of instruction for us in the management of the dependencies which have now come under our control. The book therefore is timely and pertinent to some of our most important problems of politics and law, and doubtless will be influential in finally fixing the principles of the people and of statesmen in dealing with our "federal empire." thinking Red Cap lost, returns home, where he imposes upon the simple wood fairles, convincing them that he has learned magic. Red Cap, however, reappears in time to expose this treachery and win the approbation of the fairy queen and the applause of all his friends by the "federal empire."
"The Administration of Dependencies; Among the books for the young just published by D. Appleton & Co. is

Among the books for the young just published by D. Appleton & Co. is a story for girls by Marion Ames Taggart. illustrated by William L. Jacobs. The author gives her book the attractive title of "Miss Lochinvar." Miss Taggart

girl brought up to worship nature and truth, to take things at their true worth and to look always for the best in her friends and surroundings, suddenly called

sity a fund to provide for a series of lectures each year "by a lecturer of distin-guished attainments and high conception of civic responsibilities." The lectures were to be on a topic "whose understand-ing will contribute to the formation of an intelligent public sentiment, of I standards of the duty of a Christian zen and of habits of action to give effect to those sentiments and those standards."

to those sentiments and those standards."

Bishop Potter of New York having been selected to deliver a course of lectures under that provision chose for his subject "The Citizen in Relation to the Industrial Problem," and during the course dealt with the industrial situation, the citizen and the workingman, the citizen and the capitalist, the citizen and the consumer, A wholesome book for the bigger boys and girls is "Nathalie's Chum," by Anna Chapin Ray. Its heroine is a girl of 16 years, a womanly, loyal young chum to her brother of 26. She is described in this way:
Nathalie's hair was yellow, her color deep, her face full. At the very first glance she gave an impression of perfect physical health, no nerves to speak of and a thorough enjoyment of the good things of life. Nathalie Arterburn would prove the park was a proper to the second plant. the citizen and the corporation and the citizen and the State. The whole forms a fairly comprehensive view of the va-rious aspects under which the industrial problem now presents itself to the Amer-

"How, in this great and seething and in-dustrial life of ours shall we do our duty dustrial life of ours shall we do our duty by our fellow man, to our weaker fellow-man, to toilers and sufferers, under-ground, in mills and factories and sweat-shops, and so make our state meet to lead and to rule, whether abroad or at home? To that question there is one an-swer, and only one. We must not only affirm the brotherhood of man—we must live it. For then the state, the home, the church and the individual shall become the incarnation of a regenerated humanity, and the earth the vestibule of heav-

The lectures show a wide sympathy with workingmen and an understanding of their rightful claims upon the helpfulness of the American intellect and the American conscience. The Bishop does not shut his eyes to the evils of the time, but he is no pessimist and does not fall to perceive the healthful tendencies that are so marked in our country. He says that the primary question to be addressed to the capitalist is, "Where did your wealth come from?" The next question is, "What are you going to do with it?"

Behind the Line

IIII

paratory school. Published ton & Co., New York. \$1 20. ed by D. Apple

Virgil's Aeneid.

The American Book Company, New ume has been revised by Walter Dennison, professor of Latin in the University of Michigan. For many years Frieze's "Virgil" has been a standard and widely used in the leading schools. In the present edition such alterations and additions have been made as would probably have only where readings formerly disputed have now become established. To meet the need of early assistance in reading hexameter verse the long vowels are inlows that while the constitution provides for the government of dependencies it also leaves them outside the Union and their populations outside the rights of citizenship.

I the introduction has been enlarged by discussions on the plan of the "Aeneid," the meter, manuscripts, editions and helpful books citizenship. grammars. The book contains a large number of new illustrations, many of which have been selected from recently discovered ancient objects, and are en tirely appropriate, illustrating some defi-nite reference to the text. The price is

The Book of Joyous Children.

Charles Scribner's Sons, New York have just published a new book of poems by James Whitcomb Riley. Mr. Riley has not repeated himself in this volume, which, by the way, bears a most felicitous title, "The Book of Joyous Children." As you infer it is a collection of poems about children; they were written for children, too, but that makes no difference with Mr. Riley's child poems, which grown-up folks read as greedily as the youngsters.

The sweetness, the grace, the laughter by James Whitcomb Riley. Mr. Riley has

The sweetness, the grace, the laughter and the tenderness that are characteristic of Mr. Riley's best verse will be found to the full in this book. The types are of course Hoosier, but the traits of human nature in its most lovable and

"The Administration of Dependencies; a Study of the Evolution of the Federal Empire, With Special Reference to American Colonial Problems," by Alpheus H. Snow. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Price, \$350.

Responsibilities of Citizenship.
Something more than twenty years ago with tenderness and heroines of the poems with tenderness and fidelity.

The Christmas number of Scribner's Magazine will contain eight short stories. several special articles, three elaborate color schemes and a colored cover; and in addition bountiful illustrations in black and white by the leading artists.

Myrta L. Jones, whose translation of Coppee's tales met with much favor, has translated Pierre Loti's work, "Les Der-niers Jours de Pekin," which is already in its thirty-fourth edition. The book will be published by Little, Brown & Co. of Boston within a few weeks.

Among the most important contribu-tions to the December issue of The Critic will be Christian Brinton's extended pa-per on the life and art of Giovanni Se-gantini, the Italian-Swiss artist, whose career was so full of romance and pathos and whose paintings are now the talk of Continental art circles. Mr. Brinton traces the development of Segantini's genius with care and with picturesqueness of presentation, and the article is enhanced by numerous examples of Segantini's chief paintings reproduced in tint.

Hamlin Garland's novel, "The Captain of the Gray-Horse Troop," since its publication in London, has struck the fancy of the English critics. They seem to be more alive to the significance of the Indian portion of the story than the American reviewers, and they refer especially to the book's correct moral attitude toward "the little peoples of the earth." One of them went so far as to say, in the Birmingham Gazette: "We read of the annexation of fresh territories to the British crown and congratulate ourselves upon our power to civilize the world. Such stories as Mr. Garland's suggest another view of civilization's march." This is surely significant as a British view of so

that the primary question to be addressed to the capitalist is, "Where did your wealth come from?" The next question is, "What are you going to do with it?" Wealth used for extravagance or for power is a curse and a menace to the people, for in such use the tendency is always toward corruption. Taken as a whole the lectures constitute an earnest study of one of the most serious problems of the time and are an important contribution toward the solution of it by rational methods and on Christian principles.

"The Citizen in His Relation to the Industrial Situation," by Henry Codman Pôtter, Bishop of New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. Price 31.

Behind the Line.

Ralph Henry Barbour, author of "The Halfback," "Captain of the Crew," etc., has a new book to his credit in "Behind the Line," a story of school and footbali. This makes an exciting book by an author who has placed himself well at the top among the writers of stories of college sports. "Behind the Line" deals with life at the preparatory school and in the earlier years at the university. It contains thrilling descriptions of football contests and gives an intimate view of the preparation and training for football contests and gives an intimate view of the preparation and training for football and other athletics. This story is one of much variety and incident, and it sketches the various incidents and amuse-

AN OLD LOVER--BY ELIZABETH ORNE WHITE.

Continued From Page Five.

"Why?" he cried sharply. "Because tions of age. They merely accept them and try to make the best of them. Do you mean to tell me in serious earnest that you would as lief be 70 as 17?"
"I can't tell how I shall feel at 70. I only know that I have never come to the time yet when life has not seemed desirable."

and Francis Hollis still had that banned feeling.

"By the way, how is your father-in-law?" Letitia asked presently. "I always liked old Mr. Newhall. He is an example of what a contented period old age may be, and yet he has had his trials."

"Yes. I have often wished," he added impulsively, "that his greatest trial had been spared to him. I wish your sister Lucy had married Alec."

"You wish my sister Lucy had married a man like Alec Newhall?" Miss Letitia lost all her indifference and sat up very straight, her eyes bright, a delicate color in her cheeks.

"I do not agree with you. A man who was so weak would have shown his weakness after marriage. I have never ceased to thank Providence for my sister's fortunate escape. There are some things no woman can ever forgive. I cannot even understand a man like Alex Newhall." understand a man like Alec Newhall."
"No," said Frank Hollis slowly, "I

"No," said Frank Hollis slowly, "I don't suppose you can."

In that moment, with a flash of revelation, he realized the narrowness of a woman's point of view when she is shut away from any vital contact with the world. He had a mad desire to tell Letitia Wyatt a few brutal facts. She had gone placidly through life with her eyes closed to its real significance; her stagnant existence had failed to develop her best powers. Had she married him and led the active life of the wife of a minister, having every gift she possessed brought in play, as had been the case with Sophy, she would have been a more sympathetic woman now. And yet he could not imagine her engaging in all the homely drudgery that had fallen to Sophy's lot, and heither could he fancy her comforting the sick and fallen, getting close to the hearts of the humblest and most sinful men and women.

would come to her assistance. "So few know when they have stayed long enough," was her mental comment.
"It has been the greatest pleasure to see you, Frank," she said, hoping that he would take this as a hint to go. "I trust that it will not be another treenty years.

"It is no credit to me. 'I am fortunate

that it will not be another twenty years before we meet, but if it is I think I can promise to show how happy one can be at eighty."
"I fancy you will always be contented,

this no credit to me. I am fortunate in inheriting my mother's disposition."

He rose. "I have enjoyed the evening extremely. It has been so good to see you again. You have changed very little in twenty years."

Hearing the front door open Deborah and Lucy came to bid their guest goodnight.

"Dear, good old friends," Mr. Hollis said to himself, as he closed their hospitable door. "It has been a pleasure to see them again."

And if his journey East had been under most sinful men and women.

Letitia glanced surreptitiously at the clock. It was a quarter of ten. She had frame of mind of middle age, there were not sat up so late since her illness. She began to wish that Deborah or Lucy dear Sophy.

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PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS,

With Bible in hand I have accepted nothing whatever tradition might say if not substantiated by it." The book describes a well-beaten path of travel and contains nothing particularly new. However, it is always interesting to know the impressions of a sincere sightseer. The peculiar interest in the book is found in its allusions to the development of missions, particularly in the Methodist church in the Orient. It contains some excellent cuts and is well written.

The precious moments were slipping by and Francis 'Hollis still had that baffled feeling.

"By the way, how is your father-in-law?" Letitia asked presently. "I always liked old Mr. Newhall. He is an example of what a contented period old age may be, and yet he has had his trials."

"Yes. I have often wished," he added impulsively, "that his greatest trial had been spared to him. I wish your sister

STRANGERS AT THE GATE—TALES OF RUSSIAN JEWRY: By Samuel Gordon, Philadelphia. Published by Jewish Publish-ing Society of America. Here is a book of eighteen short stories descriptive of Jewish life in Russia. They are written with strength and power and had been playing with him that he grew command the attention from the first to